

# MEEC/MIEEC

## ELECTRONICS FOR MICRO-SYSTEMS

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### Individual Assignment

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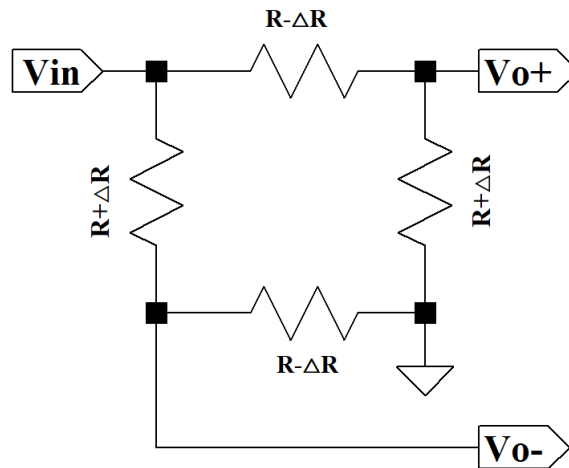
# 1 Problem 1

# 2 Problem 6

## 2.1 Pressure sensor - Principle of operation

A common way of designing a pressure sensor is by using a Wheatstone bridge. The bridge is made up of four resistors sensible to mechanical stress.

One implementation of this sensor is shown in Figure 1. When pressure is applied each resistor either compress or stretch. These sensors are design in order to the opposite resistors in the bridge change their resistance accordingly, i.e., in the example of Figure 1,  $R - \Delta R$  decrease by compression,  $R + \Delta R$  increase by stretching<sup>[1]</sup>. This change in resistance yields a change in the differential voltage,  $V_0$ , which is proportional to the applied pressure.



**Figure 1:** Pressure sensor Wheatstone bridge implementation.

When the bridge is connected to a voltage source and the output voltage is measured across the bridge it is given by the Equation 1:

$$V_0 = V_{in} \cdot \frac{\Delta R}{R} \quad (1)$$

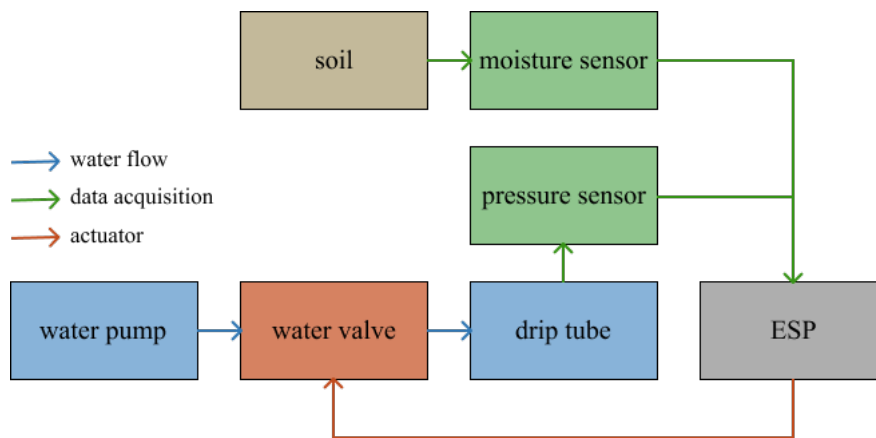
Where  $V_{in}$  is the input voltage,  $\Delta R$  is the change in resistance and  $R$  is the initial resistance of the resistors. Since  $\Delta R$  is proportional to the force or pressure, Equation 1 can be rewritten as:

$$V_0 = V_{in} \cdot F \cdot S \quad (2)$$

Where  $F$  is the force or pressure and  $S$  is the sensitivity of the sensor in mV per volt of excitation with full scale input, specified by the sensor manufacture<sup>[2]</sup>.

## 2.2 Drip Irrigation System with Pressure Regulation

This system automates the delivery of water to plants through a smart drip irrigation system with controlled pressure. It ensures optimal water flow and avoids overwatering or under-watering by maintaining a target pressure range of 10 – 30 $psi$ , typical for drip irrigation systems. The system uses a pressure sensor, microcontroller, and proportional solenoid valve to regulate the flow based on real-time pressure readings. Additionally, the system features a soil moisture sensor enhancing system's efficiency. In Figure 2 is shown a block diagram of the system.



**Figure 2:** Block diagram of the drip irrigation system.

## 2.3 System design

### 2.3.1 Selected Pressure Sensor and Components

- **Pressure Sensor:** Honeywell PC26 Series BD (0-30  $psi$  variant), with I<sup>2</sup>C interface for pressure readings.
- **ESP32 Microcontroller:** Monitors pressure and controls the solenoid valve while integrating with additional smart features like soil moisture sensing.
- **Proportional Solenoid Valve:** Adjusts the water flow based on the ESP32's PWM signal to regulate pressure.
- **Soil Moisture Sensor:** Optional add-on for monitoring soil conditions to further optimize irrigation.
- **Water Pump:** Ensures consistent pressure in the system.
- **12V DC Power Supply:** Powers the pump, valve, ESP32 and sensors.

In Table I is shown the components and connections of the system.

**Table I:** Components and Connections

Component	Connection	Power
Honeywell PC26 Series BD (30 psi) [3]	ESP - I2C Pin	12 VDC
ASCO Series 226 Solenoid Valve [4]	ESP - PWM Pin	12 VDC
ESP32 [5]	N/A	Voltage regulator 12-5 VDC
Soil Moisture Sensor [6]	ESP - I2C Pin	ESP 5VDC
Water Pump	N/A	12 VDC

### 2.3.2 System Working Principles

Pressure Feedback Loop:

- Read pressure sensor data via I2C.
- Compare the pressure reading to the desired range.
- If below range, open the valve by increasing the PWM duty cycle.
- If above range, restrict the valve by reducing the PWM signal.

Soil-Based Decision:

- Read soil moisture levels.
- If the soil moisture is below a threshold, activate the irrigation cycle.
- Otherwise, keep the system idle.

### 2.3.3 Project Implementation

1. Hardware: Connection of the components according to Table I.
2. Signal Conditioning: Adjustment of the output values of the sensors to the ESP32 input range with an Analog Front-End if needed.
3. Software: Initialization of the system, pressure feedback loop, and soil-based decision-making.
4. Testing and Calibration: Calibration of the pressure sensor and solenoid valve, testing soil moisture thresholds, and the irrigation flow.

**FALTA DEFINIR OS RANGES DE ATUAÇÃO DO SISTEMA 10-30 MT VAGO**

## References

- [1] T. Instruments, “Design tips for a resistive-bridge pressure sensor in industrial process-control systems,” [pdf-doc](#), 2015.
- [2] —, “Signal conditioning wheatstone resistive bridge sensors,” [pdf-doc](#), 1999.
- [3] Honeywell, “26pc series low pressure sensors, comp/unamp, 0.5 psi to 250 psi datasheet,” [pdf-datasheet](#), 2024.
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- [5] E. Systems, “Esp32 series datasheet,” [https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32\\_datasheet\\_en.pdf](https://www.espressif.com/sites/default/files/documentation/esp32_datasheet_en.pdf), 2024.
- [6] Dynamax, “Wet150 datasheet,” [pdf-datasheet](#), 2024.